

Mammalia, Chiroptera, Phyllostomidae, *Mimon crenulatum* (Geoffroy St.-Hilaire, 1803): First Record for the Cerrado Biome in the State of Mato Grosso, Brazil

Sérgio Lopes de Oliveira^{1*}, Joaquim Manoel da Silva², Ricardo Firmino de Sousa², Karina de Cassia Faria^{1,2}

1 Universidade do Estado de Mato Grosso, Programa de Pós-Graduação em Ecologia e Conservação. BR 158, Km 148. CEP 78690-000. Nova Xavantina, MT, Brazil.

2 Universidade do Estado de Mato Grosso, Departamento de Ciências Biológicas. BR 158, Km 148. CEP 78690-000. Nova Xavantina, MT, Brazil.

* Corresponding author. E-mail: sergiobiolopes@gmail.com

ABSTRACT: Two male individuals of *Mimon crenulatum* were captured in the Mario Viana Municipal Park, at Nova Xavantina, eastern Mato Grosso, Brazil. This record expands the species' distribution in West-Central Brazil, and represents the first record for the Cerrado of Mato Grosso. The specimens' morphometric data are presented and compared with those of specimens found in other biomes. Two predictive geographic distribution models were generated, indicating the expansion of the potential distribution of the species.

The genus *Mimon* (Gray, 1847) includes four species, two of which are present in Brazil: *Mimon bennettii* (Gray, 1838) and *Mimon crenulatum* (Geoffroy St.-Hilaire, 1803) (Williams and Genoways 2008). *M. crenulatum* is considered a medium-sized bat when compared with species of the other taxa in the same family (Peracchi *et al.* 2010). This species feeds mainly on insects, specifically Coleoptera, but may also eat small vertebrates, pollen, and nectar, in lower quantities (Giannini and Kalko 2005; Nogueira *et al.* 2007; Peracchi *et al.* 2011).

Mimon crenulatum is a widely distributed species, occurring from Mexico to Bolivia, including Venezuela, Trinidad, Guianas, Ecuador, Peru and Brazil (Simmons 2005; Williams and Genoways 2008). In Brazil, *M. crenulatum* has been recorded from the states of Amapá (Martins *et al.* 2006: 2°11'36" S, 54°35'15" W; 1°36'5" S, 52°29'25" W; 1°17'1" S, 51°35'19" W), Amazonas (Reis and Shubart 1979; Reis and Peracchi 1987; Sampaio *et al.* 2003: 2°25'0" S, 59°45'0" W; Bernard *et al.* 2011), Ceará (Gurgel Filho *et al.* 2009: 6°27'17" S, 40°38'46" W), Espírito Santo (Peracchi and Albuquerque 1993: 19°25'0" S, 40°3'0" W), Mato Grosso (Pine *et al.* 1970: 12°49'0" S, 51°49'0" W; Williams and Genoways 2008: 16°4'16" S, 57°40'44" W; Silva and Marques 2010: 16°15'0" S, 56°22'0" W), Mato Grosso do Sul (Camargo and Fischer 2005: 19°33'3" S, 56°12'43" W), Minas Gerais (Mares *et al.* 1989: 18°21'0" S, 45°19'0" W; Pedro and Taddei 1998: 18°40'0" S, 48°0'0" W; Stutz *et al.* 2004: 18°55'0" S, 48°17'0" W; Tavares *et al.* 2010: 17°2'0" S, 45°50'0" W; 19°44'0" S, 41°49'0" W), Pará (Mok *et al.* 1982; Bernard 2001: 2°24'52" S, 54°42'36" W), Pernambuco (Willig 1983: 7°30'0" S, 39°44'0" W) and Rio de Janeiro (Brito *et al.* 2004; Mello and Pol 2006: 22°30'0" S, 42°15'0" W). In the state of Mato Grosso, *M. crenulatum* has been recorded from three localities: two in the Pantanal Biome (Williams and Genoways 2008; Silva and Marques 2010) and one in Amazonia (Pine *et al.* 1970). In the Cerrado Biome, there are three records of *M.*

crenulatum in the southeastern portion of the country, in the state of Minas Gerais (Pedro and Taddei 1998; Stutz *et al.* 2004; Tavares *et al.* 2010) (Figure 1).

Two male individuals of *Mimon crenulatum* (Figure 2) were captured on 9 October 2010, around 20:00 h, in a gallery forest inside Mario Viana Municipal Park, at Nova Xavantina, eastern Mato Grosso (14°43'10.8" S, 52°21'35.4" W). This is the first record of the species for the Cerrado biome from the state of Mato Grosso (Figure 1).

Precipitation in the month of the capture was 152 mm, and temperature varied between 22.1°C and 36.5°C (Nova Xavantina Weather Station). Captures were made using mist nets of 12 x 2.5 m, placed across possible flight paths at sunset and removed after six hours of sampling effort per night. The specimens captured were measured, weighed and identified according to the key proposed by Vizzoto and Taddei (1973), Lim and Engstron (2000) and Williams and Genoways (2008). Subsequently they were fixed in formaldehyde (10%), preserved in alcohol (70%), and deposited in the scientific collection of the Universidade do Estado do Mato Grosso (UNEMAT), campus of Nova Xavantina, under numbers RM 165 and RM 166. Selected measurements of our specimens and others are presented in Table 1: forearm (FA), ear length (EarL), greatest length of skull (GLS), basal length (BL), condylobasal length (CbL), condylar canine length (CCL), zygomatic breadth (ZB), length of maxillary tooththrow (LMaxT), greatest of length mandible (GLM), and length of mandibular tooththrow (LManT).

Although *Mimon crenulatum* has been reported in different habitats, it is most frequently found near water courses (Mello and Pol 2006). Our captures also follow this pattern, since the specimens were collected near the Córrego do Bacaba, located in the municipal park. The municipal park has been sampled before, but there has never been any record of *M. crenulatum*. This suggests that

the captures reported here took place at foraging rather than roosting areas, since the species' activities may extend for up to one kilometer from the latter, as observed by Mello and Pol (2006).

The *Mimon crenulatum* specimens present typical characteristics of the taxon, such as dorsal stripe and nose leaf with pilose crenulated edges, as well as the dental formula described for the species (Nogueira *et al.* 2007; Williams and Genoways 2008). With regard to the morphometric pattern, the Mato Grosso Cerrado specimens' follows between the range of measurements described from specimens from other biomes described in literature (Table 1). There are no measurement data available in literature concerning the only three individuals previously captured in Mato Grosso state (Pine *et al.* 1970;

Williams and Genoways 2008; Silva and Marques 2010); therefore, it is not possible to make a comparison between specimens from different biomes inside the same state.

Although the species has already been captured in the state of Mato Grosso, the records are about 220 km and 460 km away from the record of this work, respectively in Amazonia (Pine *et al.* 1970) and Pantanal (Silva and Marques 2010). Inside the Cerrado, the four known records are in the state of Minas Gerais, the nearest being approximately 630 km away from our record (Stutz *et al.* 2004).

Two predictive distribution models using MaxEnt (Phillips *et al.* 2006) were generated, one with the 18 records previously described in the literature (model 1) and another with those 18 records together with our record

TABLE 1. Select measurements of *Mimon crenulatum* from four biomes. Asterisks indicate studies for which average measurements were included. Present study¹, Willig 1983², Gurgel Filho *et al.* 2009³, Camargo and Fischer 2005⁴, Mello and Pol 2006⁵.

Measurements (mm)	Cerrado ¹ *	Caatinga ²	Caatinga ³	Pantanal ⁴	Mata Atlântica ⁵ *
FA	46.11	45.87	45.1	48	52.2
EarL	24.9	26.25	21.5	-	-
GLS	20.4	20.01	20.7	22.8	23.6
BL	16.1	-	-	-	-
CbL	19.6	17.81	18.3	20.3	21.2
CCL	18.6	-	-	-	-
ZB	11.1	11.49	11.3	12.5	13.1
LmaxT	7.4	7.14	7.3	7.9	8.5
GLM	12.14	12.93	-	-	-
LmanT	8.2	7.8	-	8.8	9.3
Weight(g)	8.8	11.5	-	15	18

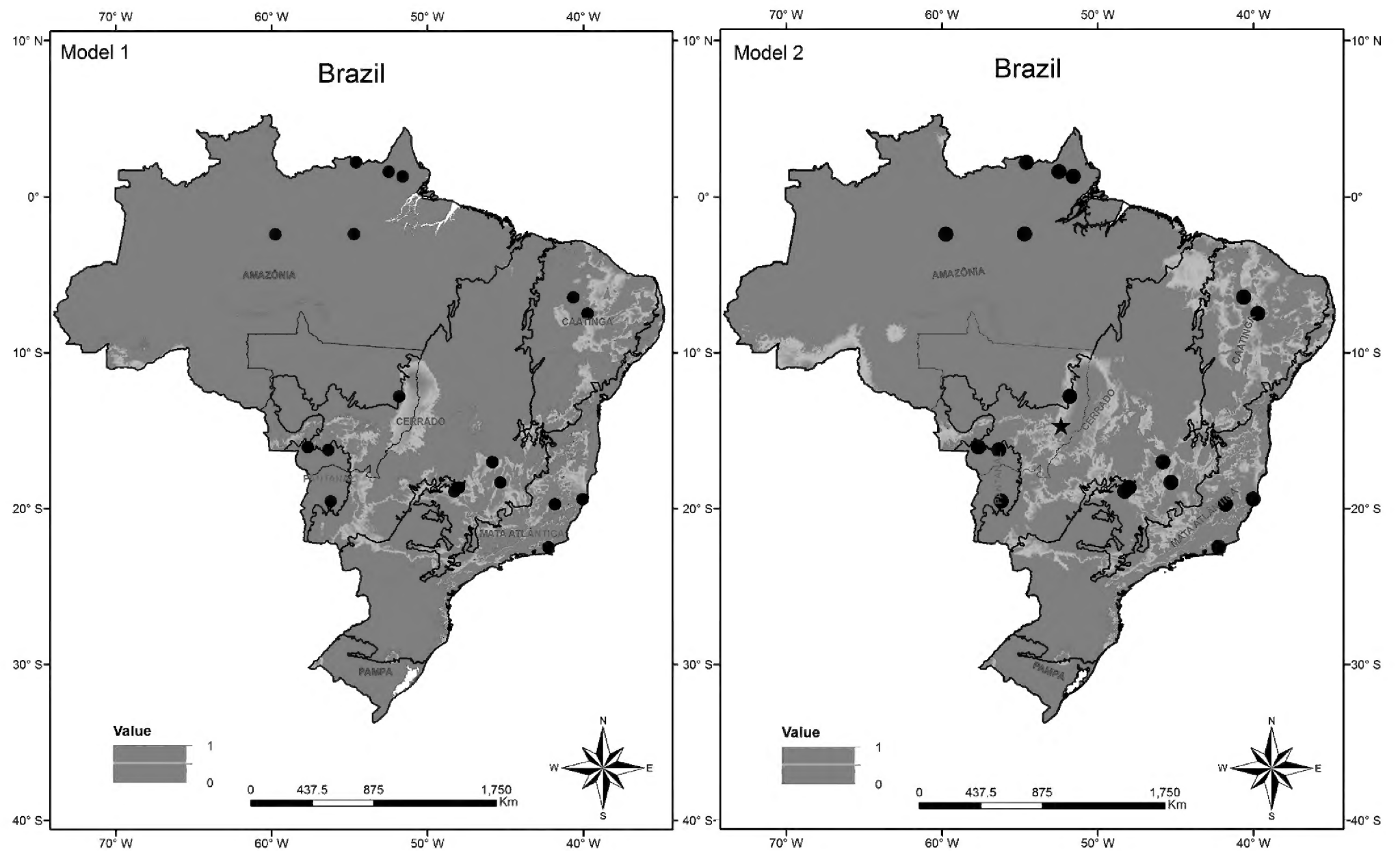


FIGURE 1. Geographic distribution of *Mimon crenulatum* in Brazilian biomes. Model 1 represents *M. crenulatum* potential distribution based on previous records from literature. Model 2 represents the species potential distribution based on previous records combined with the new record for the Cerrado Biome. The color gradient represents the species presence probability: colors closer to blue indicate absence, and colors closer to red indicate presence. The points represent previous records and the star represents the new record for the Cerrado Biome in the state of Mato Grosso (14°43'10.8" S, 52°21'35.4" W).

(model 2) (Figure 1). MaxEnt is a machine learning method that estimates a species' distribution across a study area by calculating the probability distribution of maximum entropy subject to the constraint that the expected value of each feature under this estimated distribution should match its empirical average (Phillips *et al.* 2006).

Nineteen bioclimatic variables were used as environmental variables, at a resolution of 30 seconds per pixel (from WorldClim, Hijmans *et al.* 2005). Eight replications of each model were run using jackknife, separating 30 % of the occurrences in a test set for evaluation purposes by measuring the area under the ROC curve (AUC) in each evaluation set, with a maximum number of iterations of 1000 and the logistic output format. The logistic output can be interpreted as an estimate of the probability of presence (ranging from 0 to 1), conditioned on the environmental variables in each grid cell (Phillips and Dudik 2008). This methodology has proven useful for species with small numbers of occurrence records (Burneo *et al.* 2009; Tirira *et al.* 2011). The average AUC for model 1 was 0.780 (minimum = 0.720, maximum = 0.890; SD = 0.063) and for model 2 was 0.769 (minimum = 0.695, maximum = 0.913; SD = 0.082). The model with our new record of *M. crenulatum* predicts the distribution of this species in areas not predicted by the model with only the previous records (Figure 1).

Three bioclimatic variables explained 55% of the variation seen in each model: precipitation of driest quarter, mean temperature of wettest quarter and annual precipitation in the model 1 and precipitation of driest quarter, mean temperature of wettest quarter and mean diurnal range (mean of monthly: max temp – min temp) in the model 2.

Although *Mimon crenulatum* is not in the Brazilian list of endangered species (Chiarello *et al.* 2008), records of its occurrence are scarce. The small number of studies about bats in the Cerrado areas, especially in Mato Grosso, may contribute to such poor record. This record in the Mato Grosso Cerrado expands the distribution of *M. crenulatum* in west-central Brazil.



FIGURE 2. Male *Mimon crenulatum* (RM 165) captured in Nova Xavantina, eastern Mato Grosso, Brazil (Photo: Oliveira S, L.).

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